WAR AGAINST THE APACHES.

GENERAL M'DOWELL TAKES THE FIELD.

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED WITH VICOR.

The Fourteenth Infantry Ordered on Active Duty Against the Indians.

Our San Francisco Correspondence

The campaign against the Apaches in Arizona is to be pressed with vigor. General McDowell and staff left yes erday for Arizona overland, and General Whittier and rters of the Department of California by General Mc

Dowell before his departure:—

The companies of the Fourteenth United States infantry now at the Presidio of San Francisco will proceed, as far as water transportation can be procured, to Drum Barracks, there to march, via Fort Yuma, to Arizona. Orders will be sent by the commander of the district of Arizona to Fort Yuma for the march beyond that point. As it is expected these troops will immediately enter on an active offensive campaign against the hostile Apaches, they will be provided with whatever may be necessary for this purpose, and will not be encumbered with anything that may tend to interfere with their efficiency. Commanding and inspecting officers will see that this rigidly enforced. Brevet Colonel Henry D. Wallen, Lieucompany the last detachment of the Third battalion of the regiment that leaves the Pressidio for Arizona. General Mason, who is now in command of the District

the regiment that leaves the Presidio for Arizona.

General Mason, who is now in command of the District of Arizona, will superintend all the details of the campaign. The Maricopas of the Gila, who were enlisted in the federal service to the number of some four hundred and armed and equipped for the campaign against the Apaches, have done good service under Lieutenant Bennett, killing more Apaches in a single fight than the whole white force in Arizona—some thousand strong—had killed in a year. The Pimas, although faithful did not fight with as much vim as the though faithful, did not fight with as much vim as the soner at Fort McDowell, Arizona, for some months was executed on the 12th of December. The Apaches at present make it very uncertain travelling between Fort Yuma and Tucson, as they are crossing into Sonora in large numbers. They recently made a descent on Somo-yata, a small town on the Sonora side of the line, and plundered it, committing the most terrible atrocities on the inhabitants. A grand council of war between the Maricopa, Pimo, Mojare and Yuma tribes of Indians is to be held on the arrival of General McDowell, to arrange a The Alta of this morning has the following from the

The Atta of this morning has the following from the Southern frontier:—

Four Yuna, Dec. 20, 1868.

The immigration of Mexicans to this place is enormous. Opposite this fort (across the Colorado river) is a little town named Arizona City, which is under the jurisdiction of Upper California, and the Territory of Arizona is the place of meeting for all of the refugees from the State of Sonora. Their recently arrived here a Surveyor General, a representative of the Mexican republican government, who surveys all the border lands of the Colorado river (Sonora and Lower California). It is asserted that in a short time a large settlement will be made on these lands under the supervision of the United States government. A company of capitalists are fitting out a Chinese colony, for the purpose of cultivating the banks of the river. The same representative of the liberal government raises a large force among the Mexican immigrants and the Cowpax Indians, and intends to march into the interior of Sonora. The rendezyous for this operation, if I am well informed, would be the port of Libertad, in the Gulf of Cortez. The General has already sistributed a quantity of arms to the desperadoes, who are seins concentrated in small bodies along the Arizona being concentrated and the Compact and the Com

ASIA.

Hong Kong Advices to the 1st Ultimo-So New Insurrectionary Movements— More Enlightened Policy Towards Poreigners—Negotiations in Japan for the Opening of the Port of Hengo, &c. San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1866.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 1st uit. have been received. There were no new managent movements.

enlightened policy towards foreigners, being frightene by the appearance of the British Minister at Pekin.

From Japan we learn that an expedition of the Minis ters of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands has gone to negotiate relative to the opening of the port of Beage. Foreigners are better treated than ever before.

CANADA.

The Fenian Scare-An Attack on the Frontier Towns Hourly Expected— Troops Held Under Arms Ready to TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 1, 1866.

The attack on the frontier towns is hourly expected. Trains are made up at Hamilton and Toronto ready to military in all the Western towns are in arms for an emergency.

It is understood that ample precautionary measures against the Fenian raids are being taken, by providing for a speedy concentration of volunteers and imperial

The Fenians.

THE SENATORIAL ADMINISTRATION—CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL SWEETY AND PRESIDENT ROBERTS—THE PITTSBURG CONGRESS, ETC.

The occupants of the Senatorial Central Office of the Fenians in this city report the decided success of their administration in pushing their plan to perfection and in uniting the immense mass of the working Fenian men under their banner, borne on, as it is, by "the war worn under their banner, borne on, as it is, by "the war worn hero of the armiess sleeve." The campaign of General Sweeny and President Roberts through the country is reported as having great effect in imparting a martial spirit to the Fenian men. The present is said to be the most practical and significant phase of Fenianism ever developed in this country, and "the Blue Noses" over the border seem to coincide in this view of the case. The congress or Military Convention at Pittsburg on the 19th inst. is to be of an extensive and significant character.

The Temperance Revival.

ESTING OF THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
AT COOPER INSTITUTE—BEMARKS OF THE NEV.
DR. CUYLER, ETC. A public meeting of the new National Temperance

Society, which, it will be remembered, was organized last August by the Saratoga Temperance Convention, was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, a large and fashionable audience of both sexes being present Dr. Dowling, in the chair, presided. An appropriat excellent temperance song was rendered by a club of gentlemen who tendered their services for the occasion. The secretary then read letters from the Hon. William gentlemen who tendered their services for the occazion. The secretary then read letters from the Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the society; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, General C. B. Fisk and Governor Fonton, wishing every success to the cause and expressive of regret at their inability to be present at the meeting. Dr. Dowling came forward and stated the object of the meeting. They intended to carry out the inducaces of temperance, not only in this city, but throughout the country. Many of the veteran temperance advocates were yet alive, and determined to promulgate these principles. He was happy to see so many distinguished members of various religious donominations present. From the official returns of the police authorities it appears that there are six hundred thousand died from intemperance in 1865. There are eight thousand died from intemperance in 1865. There are eight thousand sixteen churches. \$28,00,000 is expended annually for liquor in New York city, and two hundred and sixteen churches. \$28,00,000 is expended annually for liquor in New York, while but \$300,000 is given for benevolent purposes. The pledge of this society is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The Rev. Theodore Cayler next addressed the meeting at considerable length, in which he strongly and eloquently advocated a revival of the temperance movement begun in 1835 by Lyman Beecher, but which had suce died out for want mainly of pecuniary aid. He said they proposed to scatter broadcast through the country a good temperance literature, and this could only be accomplished with the sid of the public heart and purse. He advocated the propriety of each congregation holding a temperance mass and of the public heart and purse. He advocated the propriety of each congregation holding a temperance mass and of the public heart and purse. He advocated the propriety of each congregation holding a temperance mass and the public heart and purse. He advocated the propriety of each congregation holding of temperance mass and the public fors visit New York next summer, all those of intemper-set habits would be its first victims. At a low estimate one man was killed annually by each of the eight thou sund liquor dens of this city. These shops are now ar ranging a banquet for the cholera. At the conclusion of his remarks, a collection was taken up among the audi-ance for the objects set forth, by which a fair sum was realized. The Rev. Mr. Fors, pastor of St. Paul's Metho-dius Episcopal chyich, was the next speaker, at the con-zionion of whose remarks the agreeabless discovered.

OBITUARY.

Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the Trage-

The latest English papers announce the loss in the steamer London, on the way to Australia, of Gustavus steamer London, on the way to Austrana, or versa-vasa Brooke, the tragedian, by whom is probably means Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the tragedian, who will doubt-less under his correct name be well remembered in this country by our theatre goers of fifteen years ago. His career in this country from 1860 to 1863 will be remem-bered as three years of varied triumph and disaster to the but to pleasure seakers who resorted to the theatres him, but to pleasure seekers who resorted to the these at which he performed as an uninterrupted season

G. V. Brooke had his specialty on the English stage It was not of the highest order of tragedy, but it was of the successful order. It was not purely intellectual, but

paid. He was a better Virginius than Hazilei, a more tolerable Rolla than Macbeth, but entertaining and original in all.

Gustavus V. Brooke was born at Hardwich Place, Dublin, and was educated at the public school at Edgeworth, then conducted by a brother of Maria Edgeworth, then conducted by a brother of Maria Edgeworth, then conducted by a brother of Maria Edgeworth, the distinguished nevelist. He lived, while at school, in the family of Mr. Lovell Edgeworth, and was quite a pet Miss Edgeworth, who always took an interest in his welfare. After leaving this school and family he went to Dublin to study for the bar; but, seeing on one occasion Macready acting Hamlet, he dropped the bar and took, or endeavored to take, to the stage. For a time all efforts to gain a footing on the boards were unsuccessful. Interview after interview with managers resulted in promises to give him a trial and nothing more. On one occasion he appealed to Catheraft, the manager of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, but as that individual was much fretted over the non-arrival of Mr. Edmund Kean, who was to appear that night for the first time in Dublin, he met with little success. While Brooks was yet waiting for an answer from the surly Catheraft the news arrived that Kean could not appear. The manager turned to Brooke, and without further hesitation put him up for William Tell, without notice and without rehearsal. Catheraft depended on the novelty to bring him and his theatre out all right; he did not eare what become of Brooke. The performance was given, much to the satisfaction of Hrooke, if not the public. It was to the satisfaction of Hrooke, if not the public. It was to the satisfaction, too, of the surprised manager, who immediately gave him an engagement.

While still a mere youth Brooke became a member of

of the surprised manager, who immediately gave him an engagement.

While still a mere youth Brooke became a member of a company performing at the Birmingham theatre, where he was concerned in an including which is worth relating. His engagement was prolonged for a considerable period; but, after a short time, the manager not only allowed him but few opportunities of appearing before the public, but omitted paying him his salary during a period of eight weeks. On the last night of his engagement he was cast for the comparatively triling part of Tressel in Richard the Third, Mr. Charles Kean playing Gloster. During the afternoon Brooke addressed a note of complaint and remonstrance to the manager on the subject of his financial claims, and intimated that he should expect the payment of arrears. The manager either would not or could not pay, and in the evening the young actor perceived another person dressed for Tressel, and every wing guarded by the stage carpenters and friends of the manager. Determined not to be baffled in this manner, Brooke, as soon as he heard the cue given for the extrance on the stage, greatly to the astonishment of the King and the audience, who each beheld two Tressels in the field.

Great confusion ensued, and Brooke, advancing to the

King and the audience, who each beheld two Tressels in the field.

Great confusion ensued, and Brooke, advancing to the toollights, explained the circumstance and threw himself on the indusence of his audience. The sympathy of the spectators was enlisted on behalf of the lad, and he was greeted with thunders of applause, and withwhat was equally acceptable—a little shower of money. To the repeated demands made from the wings that he should instantly leave the stage Brooke replied by holding out his hand to the side for his arrears of salary. At length the money was given to him, and he came down to the footlights and leisurely counted it. Finding it was not correct he again stretched out his hand to the wing, and would not withdraw it until he succeeded in obtaining the full amount due to him. The play then proceeded; but the next night the theatre remained unopened. Brooke had ruined the treasury, and the season was closed.

The Rev. Anthony Elmendorf, D. D., late pastor of the North Dutch Reformed church, Brooklyn, died at his resurrendering his place as its pastor at the stern behest of a rapidly encroaching feebleness, on the 30th of April, 1855. By Unswedderf was borne in Kineston, Ulatter county, New York, April 25, 1813. His father was an immediate descendant of a Hollander, and his paternal and maternal grandmothers were Huguenots. He received his early education in his native town, entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1833, and graduated in 1836, and graduated in the Theological Seminary in the same place in 1839; he was ordained to the ministry in 1840, and became the pastor of a church in Hurley, Ulster county. At this time he also received a call from a church in New Jersey, but he was afraid that the labor of the latter would be too great for his experience and strength. He continued as pastor of the church in Hurley until 1948, when he received and accepted a call from the Bedford Reformed Dutch church of Pooklyn. After laboring with that church two and a half years he resigned, and that organization was subsequently abantoned. Dr. Elmendorf then entered upon what has been the great work of his Dutch chorch of Brooklyn. After laboring with that church two and a half years he resigned, and that organization was subsequently abandoned. Br. Elmendorf then entered upon what has been the great work of his life, and in March, 1851, he commenced religious services in a small room in a building in Adelphi striet, for which he paid the weekly rental of five dollars. In the following May he commenced a church organization with thirty-seven members. At that period the population was small and scattered, and the prospects for the new congregation were very unfavorable; but in the succeeding summer a chapel was built. In 1853, his health failing, Dr. Elmendorf visited Europe and was absent six months. He returned to begin the erection of what is now the North Dutch Reformed church in Clermont avenue, near Myrife avenue. On the 25th of Jane, 1855, the corner stone of that building was laid, Rev. Drs. Dewitt, Bethune, Hardenburgh and Polhema, by their stirring words, making the occasion memorable. In 1864 the last remaining dollar due on the building was paid and the church freed from debt. During his pastorate of fourteen years over this church six hundred and ninety-five persons have been admitted to membership, three hundred of these upon profession of fault and the rest by circultar.

The funeral of the deceased took place yesterday from the church of which he was the late pactor, under the direction of the Brooklyn Clerical Union and the Classo of Long Island. Appropriate funeral services were held, in which the Rev. Drs. Storrs, Buddington and Eells and Rev. Mr. Enyard and Rev. Mr. Rebinsen took part. The congregation present was large and the services very impressive. The remains of deceased will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Daniel B. Taylor.

We yesterday announced the death of Hon. Daniel B. we yesterday announced the death of Hon. Daniel E. Taylor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, General Term. His friends and associates yesterday held an informal meet-ing, at which resolutions were adopted commemorative of the virues of the deceased. Mr. Taylor was formerly a member of the Legislature.

THE BALL STILL UP-CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM ON THE ICE. dy thoroughfares of our metropolis would hardly ima-gine there was such good skating at all the parks. And yet is is even so. All the skating grounds are in excellent ondition, the ice good and the skaters numerous.

THE PARK LAKES. the weather to thaw it. The ice on all the ponds is stout day and evening to hosts of skaters. The public are er repaired with the common sport, and look forward nervousity to the time when the advent of spring will peremptorily break up the season. Yesterday morning
there was a large number of skaters on the Fark lakes,
which every moment increased in magnitude. The intending sleighers hoped that the continuance of the
southwest wind would induce a snow storm, but the day
passed over without any regular indication of such a
change.

THE FITH AVENUE FORD.

passed over without any regular indication of such a change.

THE FITH AVENUE FORD.

This pond continues to afford a foothold to its fashionable visitors. Yesterday, owing to the fatigue induced by the ball of the previous night, there were not so many present, but towards evening a large crowd exercised themselves upon the ice, and continued to do so until a late hour. On Saturday next Major Oatman will repeat his grand carnival, and on Wednesday next he will have a skating match, open to all non-professionals for the championabip of the pond. He will offer two valuable gold medals as prizes; one for the best gentleman, the other for the best lady skater.

Encariso Maris on Sylvan Lare.

The rivalry between the fair beauties on the further bank of the Hudson had become so insupportable that Mr. Linford decided to put a stop to the commotion by having a ladice' skating match, which accordingly came off yesterday. A very large number of the supporters of each fair skater was present, and by four o'clock the crowd became quite dense. The first prize was offered for swift skating, and at four P. M. five young ladics started—the Misses Decker, Kirk, M. Small, D. Small and Miller. After a spirited contest Miss Decker came in far absad of the others.

28 ALTHO IS MEGGELYS.

At all the Brocklyn ponds the ice is first class, and the number of staters undiminished. At the Captoline there was a skating match for gentlemen, which created considerable enthusiasm.

A sack race and a grand skating match will come off at the Washington pond to-day. The ice is in splendid cendition.

MILENGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 31, 1866.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

Carnivalistic Festivities in New York

The carnival scasco continues among the Germany various parts of the country, with great vigor, especi in New York and Philadelphia, where these carnival York and Philadelphia, where these carnivalistic age are even more extensive and brilliant than rranged in those old towns of Mayence and where these carnivalistic festivities are espe-THE MASQUERADE OF THE NEW YORK SING ACADEMIS

The Germania Assembly Rooms last night were crowded by a gay assemblage, participating in the annual bal masque of the New York Sing Academie, a leading musical organization, composed of a male and female chorus, whose festivities are always prominent and well patronized assira. The floor committee appeared in a splendid court costume, and the hall was full of persons, representing curious and antadiluvian characters. There were monks, priests, Turks, Greeks, Chinese mandarins, Poles, harioquins, natastic and comic characters, present in abundance, who engaged in a series of carsivalistic performances and extravagances. Among others, a curious skating carnival was indulged in. Then the carnivalistic procession took place, in which appeared a representation of General Yturbide, soldiers, and a number of curious and comic characters. In the procession appeared also a large steamer, in representation of a singers' excursion to Jones' Wood. The steamer was fully decorated with flags and banners, with caricatures of different was manned by some fifteen men.

Besides the characters alluded to there appeared in the procession after marching through the hall, halted under the orchestra, where a series of carnivalistic performances took place, and a comic song was chanted by the members of the society. The Sing Academie's carnival festival was a successful and brilliant affair. The sport was continued until quite late, and brought to a successful conclusion.

The Sing Academie has been in existence some nine years, and is in quite a prosperous condition. The carnivalistic representations were arranged by Messra. Sixtus C. Kapf and Weyand.

The Masquerade OF THE SUAVIANS.

An immense crowd was gathered at the Germania assembly Rooms on Monday night, where the annual masquerade of the Suavian Saengerbund took place, by which the masquerade season was fully inaugurated. The above named Saengerbund is a German musical asso-ciation, composed of natives of Suavia residing in this The above named Sacngerbund is a German musical association, composed of natives of Suavia residing in this city—a class of people who, on festive occasions, are in the habit of displaying considerable wit and humor in a rather peculiar style. A large crowd of spectators were present, as it was announced that the jolly natives of Suavia, who all appeared in costumes of an antediturian period, would engage in a series of carnivalistic extravagances and performances. These took place about ten o'clock. A grand procession of maaks appeared, to represent an event which is said to have taken place once upon a time in the old town of Ulm, whon a certan king was taking possession of it. The procession was composed of the City Council and people of Ulm; the ladies of Suavia, in brilliant costumes, who went out to meet the new king. On this occasion a tailor is introduced, who, having invented a system of navigating the air by meann of a pair of peculiar wings with which he is provided, makes the attempt. The tailor disappears and is subsequently found in an eighboring river. The following characters appeared in this carativalistic proceeding:—The King and his suite, the Mayor of Ulm, the Sonators, the City Seribe, Dr. Eisenbarth, the school and the schoolmaster, company of city soldiery, the executioner, two halberdiers, two kinghts, two policemen, the trades with their emblems. The procession was led by a giant in awkward costume. Besides these there appeared in the procession numerous peacants, standard-bearers and nondescripts.

Lator in the evening there appeared in the ball room an infernal crow, that would attack everybody connected with the society and others in a series of chants, and a sort of carnivalistic review took place. Various other carnivalistic pastimes were indulged in, and the greatest hilarity prevailed until a late hour. In the course of the evening a delegation of Philadelphia singers, representing the Cecilia Society of that city, arrived to participate in the, carnivalistic festivities. The Phi

THE CARNIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA. The masquerade of the Young Macnner Cher at Phila-delphia—which took place at the Academy of Music in delphia—which took place at the Academy of Music in that city on Monday night—is described as follows:—The carnival procession was headed by the master of ceremonies, who was followed by clowns and harlequins. Then followed the music corps, the Debardeurs, the Committee of Arrangements, in sulk dominos, with badges; the standard of the society, accompanied right and left by Germania and Columbia. Then followed the President of the society, the representatives of countries, nations of the five quarters of the globe and of the four seasons of the year. Ashabiting represented by an etchanic whereupon a reside of curious characters appeared in the procession—a number of Bachants, male and female, peasants, shepherds, two couriers on ponies, and last, but not least, Prince Carnival and his Princess, in a wagon drawn by bartequins and amouncies, followed by the picturesque suite Carnival and his Princess, in a wagon drawn by barlequins and amourette, followed by the picturesque suite of the Prince. The procession was closed by two mules. On the stage, in a seshery of clouds, was erected a throne, to which Prince Carnival and his Princess were led by Germania and Columbia, to give andience to his subjects. The Prince received the society's goblet and the Princess the wreath, whereupon the President of the Committee of Arrangements introduced the nations, and the German, the Prenchman, the Englishman and others were graciously received by the Prince, while Maximilian of Mexico was rather snubbed by his Majesty. The Yankee, however, had a most cordial reception, who subsequently a grand boilet took place in which Prince Carnival and the Princes took a prominent part.

The bot mesque of the Young Macnner Chor was one of the most brilliant affairs which ever took place in Philadelphia. These carnivalists performances and extragances were carried out on such a grand scale and with such precision and artistic skill that the guests were astonished, and the preparations must have been made on the most, extensive scale, but not the slightest these

such precision and artistic skill that the guests were astonished, and the preparations must have been made on the most extensive scale; but not the slightest slack was observed in the arrangements. The festivities were participated in by an immense audience, and the Academy presented a scene of great magnificence and gayety on the occasion. The vestibule was transformed into tents, and the grand hall was splendidly decorated from the floor to the gallery. Flowers, garlands, shields, bearing the names of States, were tastefully arranged; and soon a very picturesque scene ensued, in which monks, nuns, harlequins, bajazzos, knights and pages appeared in all their glory. The bail commenced at nine o'clock, after the concert; and the entrance of Prince Carnival and his suite followed shortly afterwards, who, after a series of frokes and festivities with his Princes, disappeared in the clouds, while the stage was tranformed into a land-scape.

FEART OF THE PUBLICATION,—To-day is celebrated in the Catholic and Episcopal churches as the Festival of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas. The festival is founded on the event of the purification of Mary, the is rounced on the event of the purportation of Mary, the mother of God, who, in accordance with the Jewish custom, appeared at the gates of the temple forty days after the birth of her son, bringing with her the customary offering of a pair of turtle doves. The presentation of Christ in the temple, in accordance with the law which required the offering of the first born son to God, and the meeting with Simeon and Anne, are also celebrated in this festival. In commemoration of the meeting with Simeon and Anne, the first is styled by the Greeks Hyponic—the meeting; the name "Candlemas" is given to the festival in the Catholic Church, because on that day, at the principal mass, the candles which are used in the ceremonies of the Church throughout the year are blessed by the officialing priest. In the Episcopal Church the day is celebrated by the reading of the appropriate collects, epistle and gospel.

A WOMAN DANGEROUSLY BURNED.—A German woman, named Mary Schletts, living at No. 102 East Houston street, was very dangerously burned at a late hour on wednesday night, by her clothes taking fire from a keromene lamp which exploded. Finding her dress in flames, mother of God, who, in accordance with the Jewish cus

Wednesday night, by her clothes taking fire from a kero-sene lamp which exploded. Finding her dress in flames, Mrs. Schletts ran into the street, screaming for help, where she was mot by Patrick Rountry, residing at No. 302 Pearl street, who stripped off his overcoat and envel-oped her in it, thereby extinguishing the ire. Dr. Mey-ers was speedily in attendance, and, after rendering such medical sid as the case required, expressed fears that his patient would not long survive.

Trusville, Jan. 29, 1866.

Draf Str.—I notice in the Herald of Saturday, Janu ary 27, 1866, an extract from the Titusville Herald of January 24 in relation to the late fires in this town and the formation of a vigilance committee; also in the same paper the names of those who were expelled by said committee. As my name appears on the list of those expelled I hope you will do me the justice to publish this note and the extract from the Titusville Herald enclosed:—

At a meeting of this organization held last evening the fol-lowing resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered published:—
Resolved, That, it having been shown to the satisfaction of this committee that Thomas Shields is engaged in respecta-ble and legitimate employment, the resolution for his expul-sion is hereby reschided. THOMAS SHIELDS.

Brady.—On Thursday, February 1, Mrs. Sarar Brady, wife of Patrick Brady, after a lingering illness, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fuseral, from ber late residence, 100 York streets, Brooklyn, on Satarday morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to St. Ann's church, corner of Front and Gold streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

For other Deaths we Second Fame,

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Presson, (rep.) of Kings, presented a petition ask ing that Dr. E. R. Squibb be appointed Health Commis-sioner for Brooklyn; also for a Belgian pavement it Kent avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Low, (rep.) of Sullivan—To facilitate the construction of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Mr. Williams presented a minority report against the

Mr. Williams presented a minority report against the same.

By Mr. Folders, (rep.) of Ontario—A general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes.

By Mr. La Bay, (rep.) of Rohmond—To regulate the use of the slip at the foot of Broome street so as to secure greater advantages to the market boats.

By Mr. Permson—Authorizing the Second Avenue Railroad Company to lay new tracks.

By Mr. Lert, (rep.) of New York—Prohibiting the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York or the Board of Supervisors from leasing or otherwise disposing of any real estate, improved or unimproved, belonging to the city. Also a mend the charter or the Atlantic Savings Bank by Michorizing the trustees to reserve as a contingent fund fifteen per cent of the gross deposits to make good any reduction in the market price of any securities held by the bank.

Also to incorporate the Metropolitan Loan and Improvement Company.

On motion of Mr. White, (rep.) the following was unanimously adopted:—

Unmimously adopted:—
Whereas the Senate has heard of the death of the Rev. Eliphales Nott, Doctor in Divinity, President of Union College, and a citizen who, by common consent, has deserved well of the State and country; therefore
Resolved, That while we lament the departure of a public character so eminent, we would express our thanks to Almighty God and our congratulations to the Commonwealth on the long continuance of a life so full of powers actuated by goodness and so laden with honors rendered to greatness. Resolved, That the condolence of the Senate be deficient. Resolved, That on Friday, the deceased.
Resolved, That on Friday, the day of the funeral, the national flag be suspended at half mass, at the summit of the Capitol.

MILE ORDERED TO A TRIED READING.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships by giving greater scope to the meaning of the word 'mercantile." Requiring magistrates to file and exhibit affidavits taken by them on the issue of criminal warrants.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1886. To amend the Excise law.

The Spraker read a communication from Mr. E. C. Delavan inviting the assembly to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Nott, at twelve o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Brandbert offered the following:—

mr. SEANDRETH offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New York has heard with unfeaped sorrow of the death of Dr. Nott, of Union College. His virtues, his talents and the great services he has rendered the cause of education make his loss a most severe affliction, not only to his relatives, friends and former pupils, but to the people of the State of New York, of which he was a distinguished representative citizen. Resolved, That as a mark of respect the flags on the Capitol and public buildings be kept at half mast until after the funeral.

Lecture by General Howard in Boston Boston, Feb. 1, 1866.

The lecture of Major General O. O. Howard, in Music Hall, this evening, delivered under the auspices of the large and appreciative audience. Governor Bullock pre

before us. But our situation differed from theirs, inasmuch as we had given a new birth to freedom under the worst anspices. The South were conquered, but they let slavery go piece by piece, and, as a general rule, would not give it up until forced to it by liberty. The question in their minds was how to keep the negroes down and prevent them from assuming their rights. The opinions of projudiced minds were then reviewed. There was a thinking class in the South who believed that the freedmen should be educated, and another class of higher culture—not a large one, however—who had changed their views and now advocated free labor. Time and patience were required to improve the negroes and correct false impressions. Slavery was nominally dead, and we should so regulate our public affairs that the inalienable rights—"ille, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—might be exceed to 2ll. The condition of the South at the time of the formation of the Freedmen's Buresses was then tonadered the state of these into which the people and their affairs were thrown. If we could hold a steady hand and have the necessary help, there would be no more need of a government arency at the South in five years than there is now need of one in Ohio. The demand for capital and labor in the South was increasing. Everything was springing into new life. The majority of the negroes were at work. One year would present a more favorable aspect, and five years would piace us upon the road to material prosperity. It was disputed in many circles; but education was absolutely necessary to fit the negroes for their duties. The hostility to the teachers in the South would be but temporary. There were seventy thousand more colored children attending shools, begindes many not reported. In addressing the colored people he had always commenced by telling them that they were free, and their joy was indescribable. In the United States he did not believe there was a plantation where a portion could not read, and the masses were eager for instruction. Our ho before us. But our situation differed from theirs, inas gress. If we could get that it would be a strong foot-hold. It would be indeed wonderful if, under the existing circumstances, the cry of suffering from the South was not heard. We should exercise kindness, sympathy and liberality towards the Southern people, and be magnanimous towards the Southern people, and be magnanimous towards the whole south, without distinction of race or color. He had not lost sight of our brave dead, the treatment of our prisoners and the death of Lincoln; but these had been canased by slavery. It was the purpose of our President, Congress and the Supreme tourt to do right, and he recognized a Divine power in our past movements that was still guiding us. He closed with a strong argument in favor of giving the negroes all the rights of freemen, and urged all to do their duty. He also made statements to show that he had not exaggerated the wants of the freedinen in his report to the government. His remarks were frequently and heartily applauded, and he received a unanimous vote of thanks.

Secretary of the Interior, a Board consisting of the gov-ernment commissioners, directors and engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad convened in this city, in the Inte-

ernment commissioners, directors and engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad convened in this city, in the Interior Department, at twelve o'clock to-day, for the purpose of adopting some uniform standard of road to which the several companies organized under the act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, shall conform.

The following named gontlomen are government directors:—George Ashmun, of Massachuettis; Jassac L. Williams, of Indiana; Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio; Springer Harbaugh, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter, of Illinois. The commissioners are as follows:—Colonel J. H. Simpson, of Indiana, United States Engineer; Major General S. J. Curtis, of Jowa; Dr. Wm. White, of Connecticut, and Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq.

The Secretary of the Interior was present to-day, also representatives of the various connecting roads. The convention organized in the Washington aquedact building by the election of Colonel Simpson as president, and Mr. John R. Gillis, United States Assistant Engineer, was appointed secretary. The representatives of connecting roads present were:—Hon. Oakes Ames, of Slow City and Pacific road; Hon. C. P. Hunlington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad; Hon. R. M. Shoemaker, Chief Engineer of Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division; Hon. Hugh H. Jewett, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division; Hon. Hugh H. Jewett, Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division; Hon. Mr. Allison, of Slow City and Pacific Railroad; Hon. Mr. Allison, of Slow City and Pacific Railroad; Hon. Mr. Allison, of Slow City and Pacific Railroad; Hon. Mr. Allison, of Slow City and Pacific Railroad.

A. H. Markland, Esq., special agent of the Postal De-partment, has returned from his official visit to San Francisco, and is now in the city. He has succeeded in establishing regular and direct mail communication with Asia from our Pacific coast. Colonel Markland was "first

(as postal agent) in time of war," and has lately proved himself "first in peace," in the same line of business. The O'Conor Don, member of Parliament for the county Roscommon, Ireland, arrived in this city on Wednesday and is staying at the Clarendon Hotel. The O'Coner Der is one of the most popular members of the Irish represen-tatives in the English Parliament. He is a young man tatives in the English Parliament. He is a young man of considerable literary attainments, and his speeches on the questions of education, land tenure in Ireland and the catablished church have been remarkable for their close reasoning and sound argument. He is possessed of a fine fortune, and has represented the county of Rosemon since 1890 or 1861. He is the direct descendant of an illustrious Irish Catholic family, who have been esteemed and respected for their offerts to secure civil and religious liberty for all classes of their countrymen.

C. L. Daboli, the fog trumpst inventor, sailed in the steamship San Salvador for Savannah, Ga, on Saurday last. He goes there in the hope of recruiting his health. General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Generals Bazard and Fassenden, United States Army, are staying at the Hofman House; and General E. Davis, United States Army, is among the guests at the Bascroft House.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Lite-rary Family Journal in the Country. The Weskly Heald for the present week, now ready, gives a continuation of the deeply interesting

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The American Institute.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE MEMBERS LAST EVENING.—PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE COMMITTEES.—AN RECIFING TIME—GRAVE
AND SERIOUS CHABGES AS TO THE AWARDS OF
MEDALS—RECRIMINATION AND AN ACRIMONIOUS
DEBATE.

American Institute was held last evening at their room in the Cooper Union—General Wm. Hall occupying the

committees were in order. The Committee on Manu-factures, Science and Art reported, among the objects brought to their attention, a self-recording barometer, which marked the slightest variation of the atmosphere

mometer.

The Committee on Agriculture reported that a great deal of interest had been manifested in the meetings of the Farmers' Club. Twenty-five thousand packages of seed had been distributed during the past year—a proof of the growing popular taste for florigulture. The report closed with complimentary allusion to the late Professor

closed with complimentary allusion to the late Professor Mapes.

The report of the Board of Managers detailed an account of the operations and results in connection with the annual fair, which in its success, particularly in the matter of machinery, had surpassed expectation. The total receipts were \$29,25s, against a disbursement of over \$20,000, but the surplus for the treasury was about hirteen hundred dollars.

A motion to accept the report and place it on file was followed by a motion to amend, by referring the financial part of the report to the Committee on Finance for investigation.

part of the report to the Committee on Finance for investigation.

Mr. Gonwis, during the provalence of the matter under consideration, was desirous of making some observations. He charged the managers with incompetency, but was declared out of order.

A scene of some confusion ensued, during which considerable misapprehension seemed to exist in the meeting as to which was the exact motion before it. At length the report was accepted as amended.

The Committee on Commerce next reported. The question of the relative economy of steamers or sailing vessels had received their consideration. For coasting trade and internal navigation there was no question as to the preferableness of the former; but in cases of long voyages it was doubtful yet whether steam had any advantage.

A communication was read from a resident of Jersey City claiming that, in awarding the medal for a certain steam pump at the last fair, there had been a violation of the by-law of the institute, which prohibits the award of a medal to any member of a committee.

Mr. Dawsox hoped that the trustees, to whom the matter was to be referred, would also consider the case of a certain pianoforte company to whom a gold medal had been awarded.

ter was to be referred, would also consider the case of a certain planoforte company to whom a gold medal had been awarded.

The CRAINMAN said he knew the meaning of the movement, and that it was an insult to himself.

Mr. DAWSON-You say it is an insult?

The CRAINMAN-Yes, sir, I consider it as an insult. As to the planos, I have nothing to do with them except to sell them, as I would anything else.

The communication was referred.

Mr. Rica moved to instruct the secretaries to prepare and have printed a list of the members of the society.

Mr. Byes said there was already a great deal of work on the hands of the prevactories. Declare the instruction was there for so doing?

Mr. Rich wished to know what objection there was against it.

during a very stormy time, accompanies
remarks and attended with a rather acrimonious debate.
At length the motion was referred to the committee having the printing of the by-laws in charge.

Mr. Dawson now areas and read a paper, in which he complained and charged that there had been a violation of the by-laws as above in the award of the planoforie medal and a certain other medal, and moved a resolution that the Board of Trustees examine the matter.

The consideration of the resolution created another exciting scene.

Mr. Dawson, in response to a remark from the Chair, said he hated to see sueaking, even in gray hairs.

The Chairan's repolled any imputation of sneaking.

Cries of "order," "order."

The resolution was finally referred.

The Nominating Committee next reported. Horace Greeley was their choice as candidate for the presidency of the institute at the ensuing election.

The meeting then took a recess until this evening, to act upon the nominations reported by the committee.

A PRIVATE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY MAY BE. found at M Clinton place, Eighth street, DR. CADWELL, Principal and Operator. Numerous persons from city and country, variously affected in SIGHT AND HEARING, and with CATARRII, are daily treated and cured at this institution, as may be learned by reference thereto. Applicants for information and advice received FIRST VISIT FIEE OF CHARGE. City references always present. Hours from 9 to 4.

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THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR.

Another Collision---The Spaniards Again Compelled to Retreat.

tween Chile and Peru. Probable Declaration of War Against Spain

Treaty Offensive and Defensive Be-

by Ecuador and Bolivia.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic, Captain Maury, at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the

Purser Bailey of the Atlantic has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, &c.
The following is the specie list of the Atlantic

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Santiago, Charles Henry Sivill, Esq., Royal Naval Re-serve, commander, arrived in this harbor from the south coast on the 20th inst. Her dates are Valparaise, January 2, and Lima, January 13. She brings on freight for New York eighty-seven ceroons of bark and seventyone bales of goat skins.

I am indebted to Purser Nairn of the Santiago for

favors.

The news by this arrival is very tame, about on a par

with that received by last mail. There has been another affair between the Spanish vessels and a shore party, at a point near Caldera, in which the Spaniards came off second best, as usual. When the news reached Valparaiso for his remains, until orders for the disposition of them could be received from Spain. The offer was declined by the Spanish officer in command, who stated that the waters of the Pacific ocean covered all that was mortal of

the unfortunate Admiral.

As I thought would be the case, the blockade of all As I thought would be the case, the blockade of all the ports of Chile, excepting Valparaiso and Caldera, has been raised by the concentration of half the Spanish squadron at one point and half at another. This measure became necessary for safety, as, scattered as they were before, the vessels were liable to attack singly, without the hope of aid from their consorts. The Spanish vessels now find it difficult to communicate with each other. They dare not trust one of the smaller vessels away un

"hard up" for supplies of many kinds.

From Peru I learn, through private sources, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between their gruphite and Chite, and although it had not yet been made public it was expected that it had not yet been made public it was expected that it orprise expressed at this, for it has been looked for lourly. It has been postponed, I suppose, by General rado through motives of policy, he preferring to have mai state of this country is anarchy. They are about tired of peace, and I doubt not there is a revolution brewing somewhere in the country." Other accounts speak very favorably of the condition of affairs in the republic, and say that everything has much improved under General Prado's administration. Ou the 6th inst. a magnificent entertainment was given to Gottschalk by the National Club of Lima, at which the president of the club, in a short but eloquent speech, and in the name of all the members, presented him with a superb medal, and, as he suspended it to his collar with pressed the desire that he would accept it as a mark of their admiration of his genius and of respect for his personal character. The form of this medal is a leaf of gold, richly enamelled, and set with diamonds and pearls. The affair passed off very pleasantly and was much enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be present.

The United States steamers Nyack and Mohongo were at Valparaiso, and the Waterce at Callao.

rope and the United States at the course pursued by Spain in blockading her coast, and it created a feeling of satisfaction, and gave hope that the war would not be a protracted one. The movement of the new commander of the Spanish squadron, Senor Nunez, in putting one-half his ships at Caldera and the other half at Valparaiso, clearly indicates how weak he considers himself and how necessary it has become to concentrate his forces; infeed, the report prevailed, and was credited, that the

made her appearance in the harbor of Calders, under the Colombian flag. She was overhauled by the Spanish frigate Berenguela, and her papers examined, which being found correct she was silowed to proceed. On the 27th of December she anchored at Calderills, a point about a mile from Caldern, where she was repairing maabout a mile from Calders, where she was repairing machinery. The Spanish squadron observing this despatched a boat expedition after her, and when this was
seen to leave the ships a company of troops was at once
sent to the point, with orders to resist any attempt to
land on the part of the Spaniards, and to prevent, if possible, their getting possession of the vessel. When the
troops arrived the Spanish boats had the steamer in tow,
when they were opened upon with a heavy fire of musketry, and after suffering a loss of quite a number killed
and wounded they were compelled to quit the steamer
and make for the protection of the ships. As soon as
they had left the steamer was quickly towed on shore,
out of the possibility of their getting possession of the
much coveted prize. When it was noticed on board the
Spanish ships that their boats had been opened upon,
the Berenguela steamed rapidly to the spot and delivered
rapidly broadside after broadside at the troops, but did
no damage, nor cause one casualty among the soldiers or

the Berenguela steamed rapidly to the spot and delivered rapidly broadside after broadside at the troops, but did no damage, nor cause one casualty among the soldiers or the numerous lookers on that had come to see the fun. Finding the steamer was not to be taken the frigate returned to her anchorage amid the taunts and jeers of those on shore.

Poor Spaniard! What an uncomfortable time he is having, and how every attempt he makes to carry a point is completely thwarted by the ever watchful and energetic Chileans!

The potteness of the Chilean government on learning of the death of Admiral Pareja, to which I refer in my summary, gives every evidence of a desire not to cault over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The over misfortune, even if suffered by the enemy. The disapprobation of his conduct, explicitly expressed by the representatives of all nations, and the recentful chagrin his pride had to suffer from the scornful derision with which his menaces were grosted, and, shove all from the capture of one of his ships in the very midsiof his squadron. Added to this, he could not hide from himself the tremendous responsibility he had incurred by entangling his country in a war without object and without glory, or anything to justify the merifies of blood or money necessary to conduct it. These considerations must have weighed upon him with so intolerable a burden of remorse and disappointment that the poor harden of remorse and disappointment that

SEE SUPPLEMENT SHEET.